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Lobbying Operations Of Utility Interests A Shock to Senators

Union-hating Western Union Telegraph Company stepped head-on into the Senate lobby investigation in a big way, with shocking revelations of the company's conduct coming out of the little town of Warren, Pa., as pretty a burg as ever served for the setting of a nasty story. Perhaps the secret of it is that there is a holding company subsidiary in Warren, says an International Labor News story from Washington.

And Western Union sought to "take it out on" an office manager and an $85-a-month operator who have no union to help them fight their battles. Western Union tolerates no union, fires men caught with union cards and maintains a company union rating with Standard Oil's endeavor in that despised field.

Whether it will be shown that Western Union high-ups in New York helped frame the utility campaign against the Wheeler-Rayburn bill remains to be seen, but employees of the Western Union in Warren have testified that they received "instructions from New York" to help the lobby representative who loaded the Western Union wires in Warren with telegrams opposing the bill —telegrams signed by names taken from the city directory in A, B, C order.

Union men and non-union men alike are here furnished by Western Union with a gorgeous illustration of the meaning of unionism and of the lengths to which certain types of corporate wealth will go, both in war against the people as a whole and war against the workers in particular.

Hundreds of Mysterious Wires

Thirteen hundred telegrams were sent by Western Union wires from Warren to Pennsylvania Congressmen protesting against the Wheeler-Rayburn holding company bill. These telegrams were dictated and mainly paid for by a bond salesman for one of the biggest holding companies in the world, the Associated Gas and Electric, usually called the A. G. & E. The originals of most of these telegrams were burned in the cellar of the Western Union office at Warren immediately after the Senate lobby investigation started.

J. A. Fisher, manager of the Western Union office at Warren, was notified from New York that a flood of telegrams would be sent from his office shortly. There is every indication that the originals were burned by direct orders of higher officials in the Western Union. Attempts by one high official in that company were made to get Fisher to be the "goat" in the fast approaching scandal, and when Fisher refused the goat role and consulted his lawyer, he was "suspended" without pay.

Representative Driscoll Begins Inquiry

This astounding story, uncovering what is probably the worst-smelling piece of lobbying that even the utilities have ever perpetrated, was told on the stand before the Senate lobby committee by Fisher himself, after the groundwork had been laid by Congressman D. J. Driscoll, of Warren.

Driscoll, a known supporter of the Wheeler-Rayburn bill and representative from the Pennsylvania district in which Warren is situated, received 816 telegrams in two days from that town of only 15,000 people. All demanded that he vote against the bill. Driscoll is what farmers call a "notice-taking cus." and he noticed that only a very few names signed to the telegrams were familiar to him, though he had a wide acquaintance in the town. He also noticed that a surprising number of the names commenced with the letter B.

"Among the names," Driscoll told the committee, "was that of John S. Bayer, a friend of long standing. I wrote Bayer giving him my position on the utilities holding company bill.

"Bayer replied that my letter was quite a surprise to him, in that he had not sent me a telegram, nor had he authorized anyone else to do so."

(Bayer has since testified before the committee that he never sent a telegram to Driscoll, and never allowed or permitted anyone to do so in his name.)

A. G. & E. Enters Picture

Two other friends of Driscoll whose names were signed to telegrams also reported that they had not telegraphed Congressman Driscoll, and had

(Continued on Page Two)

Congress Must Have Additional Powers To Fix Standards

"Congress must have power to fix minimum labor standards to assure social progress," is the statement of President William Green of the American Federation of Labor in an editorial in the "American Federationist." He continues:

"In recent years we have experienced the worst aspects of unrestricted private control of industries.

"The only way we can assure social progress is to fix basic minimum standards lower than which will not be tolerated, and to set up agencies to prescribe such additional safeguards as may be necessary from time to time.

"Congress must have power to act if we are to protect our interests by planning."

Green recently has suggested a constitutional amendment to permit federal regulation of industry, in view of the Supreme Court's decision wiping out N.R.A. codes. The Federation also has drafted a new N.R.A. bill to license industries in interstate commerce and to compel adherence to minimum labor standards.

After predicting industry would attack constitutionality of the Wagner labor disputes act, guaranteeing labor's right to bargain collectively, Green said:

"It would be well for public officials to realize there is a new spirit in the ranks of wage earners that is resentful of injustice even when justified by legal technicalities."

Social Security Act To Be Administered By Independent Board

The adoption by the Senate and House of Representatives of the conferees' report on the controversial features of the social security bill, except the Clark amendment, established the final set-up of the measure with the single exception of whether employers' private annuity plans shall be exempted, says the A. F. of L. News Service.

Provisions of the Measure

The measure includes provisions for unemployment insurance, old-age pensions, assistance to dependent mothers and children and aid to the blind. Qualified experts estimate that around 30,000,000 people will receive benefits from the bill.

Following are the major points in the measure as finalized by the adoption of the conferees' report:

The measure will be administered by a Social Security Board independent of all other government agencies. The aid to dependent children will also be administered by the board.

All employers of eight or more persons for twenty weeks out of a year must come under the payroll unemployment insurance tax program.

States may adopt the Wisconsin plan for separate unemployment reserve, or the pool plan or some other system, at their discretion.

Old-Age Pensions

Persons more than 65 years of age will be eligible for old-age pensions provided they are out of employment. For each of these persons the federal government will give the states an outright grant of $15 a month, which amount is to be matched by the states. This rule is modified by the provision that in states where constitutional prohibitions prevent the voting of funds to match federal grants individual cities and counties may enter the plan and match the grants for the benefit of their own aged.

Functions of Government

Liberal aid is provided in the form of grants to the states for dependent children, crippled children and maternal and infant care.

The federal government does not pay directly either unemployment insurance or old-age pensions. The function of the government is to assist the states in financing both unemployment insurance and old-age pensions under certain plans devised and administered by the government.

The House of Representatives by a decisive vote defeated the Clark amendment to the Roosevelt social security bill, inserted by the Senate, authorizing the continuance of private systems of old-age annuities and exempting concerns having them from the payroll tax provided for financing the government's measure. At the same time the Senate voted to support the amendment, thus creating a deadlock.

Lobbying Operations A Shock to Senators

(Continued from Page One)

not authorized anyone to do so. Driscoll decided to go to the bottom of the matter, and wrote to J. A. Fisher, Western Union manager at Warren, asking how many of the hundreds of telegrams sent were filed in person.

Fisher referred the matter to headquarters, and headquarters at once tried to make him the goat. He refused, consulted a lawyer, and on the stand told his story, after Congressman Driscoll had laid the foundation for the tale.

"R. P. Herron, bond salesman for the A. G. & E.," said Fisher, "came to my office and told me that he had been instructed by his superiors to develop at least 1000 messages to Driscoll, all bearing on the bill that had just passed the Senate.

"He wanted me to get some signatures. I told him I could not do that, and then he asked if I would write the messages if he, Herron, got the signatures, and I agreed to do that.

"After that Herron would come to the office every day, spending one or two hours dictating messages, the signatures to which he supplied from a list he had or else the city directory.

"The messages accumulated until there were hundreds, and just before the vote was reached in the House Herron began releasing them. I recall he released 215 in the first batch. Herron paid for the messages to Mr. Driscoll; a Mr. Stephenson, employed by a power company, paid for some of the others. . . . Altogether, I estimate that we sent out about 1300 messages."

Sifting the Ashes

When Driscoll's letter came Fisher started to look up things. The Western Union always keeps the originals of telegrams for one year before destroying them, but Fisher found that the originals of the wires sent on June 25, 26 and 27 of this year were missing from the files. He found the first one down in the cellar by the stove, and found evidence that the other two days' telegrams had been burned.

The messenger boy, Elmer Danielson, said he had been given instructions by A. M. Christenson, an operator in the Warren office, to burn the originals of those telegrams.

Herron came round and suggested that a barrel of kerosene in the Western Union cellar would clear up everything. Fisher took that as a joke—he wasn't in the incendiary business. F. R. Veale, general superintendent of the Western Union at New York, after finding evidence that the telegrams had been burned, took that evidence away with him and ordered Fisher to drop the investigation. Later, he came back, and tried to get Fisher to be the goat.

"He cautioned me against taking any legal action or doing anything that might bring about an investigation," Fisher testified. "He said that if the records were reported burned and that I had been suspended because of it, it might stop the investigation. I replied that I would not be made the goat, and that I would see my attorney."

Fisher saw his attorney, and the two came to Washington and told Driscoll the facts. Driscoll told Senator Black, chairman of the lobby committee, and Black instantly called the meeting at which Driscoll and Fisher testified.

Operator Tells Story

In connection with Black's questions aimed at finding whether or not Christenson received money or the promise of a job from Herron or anyone else, Christenson testified that he had worked for the Western Union company for seven years and was paid about $85 per month.

"Have you had any other income during the last six months?"

"My wife works," the witness replied.

F. R. Veale, eastern division superintendent for the telegraph concern, produced a cardboard box containing the charred fragments of messages which were removed from the stove. Committeemen examined them through a magnifying glass and made out the words, "Driscoll," "House of Representatives," "Washington," and "Wheeler-Rayburn Bill."

Veale advanced a new theory when he testified that the destroyed records might have been only prepared blanks on which messenger boys were instructed to obtain signatures.

"If that is true, where are the copies of the telegrams that were actually sent?" Black asked.

"I don't know," Veale replied, admitting that they had not yet been found.

By buying non-union products, the worker places himself in the same category as a strike-breaker.

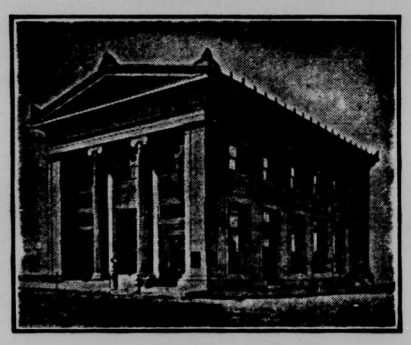
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Labor Committee For 30-Hour License Bill

The House Labor Committee has approved a bill for the thirty-hour work-week, and the federal licensing of all industries engaging in interstate commerce. William P. Connery, chairman of the committee, says that the measure is intended to take the place of N.R.A.

Headlines on the bill feature the thirty-hour week feature, but that is only one of the requirements. The bill creates a federal commission of three persons to license corporations to engage in interstate commerce. No corporation can engage in such commerce without this federal license, and to get a license the industry must work its employees not more than thirty hours a week; ban child labor, which means not to employ children under 16; provide wages adequate for a decent and comfortable standard of living; accept collective bargaining, and outlaw dealings with parties to "yellow dog" contracts.

"Freedom of Press" Again

The bill does not apply to banks, newspapers and magazines, or to agricultural products sold without processing to the consumer after leaving the farm.

The commission has power to issue and revoke licenses and find what "just" wages will be. Of the three members, one is the Secretary of Labor, one a representative of employers who have taken part in the business of national trade associations, and one a representative of workers with experience in labor unions.

Chairman Connery reports that the committee has instructed him to use every means in his power to get action on the measure before the end of this session. He will introduce almost immediately a resolution calling on the Rules Committee for a rule to bring the bill before the House.

There is a striking similarity between this bill and the plan for a federal licensing system suggested recently by the A. F. of L. Also, the House Labor Committee approved a similar bill more than two years ago, providing for the thirty-hour week. It was not pushed, because the N.R.A. was then before Congress, and was passed shortly afterwards. With the N.R.A. destroyed by the decision of the Supreme Court, the field is considered cleared for a measure assuming direct control of industry.

Support of Labor Urged

Unless support from the White House and from the American Federation of Labor can be obtained for the Connery thirty-hour week bill the measure probably will be beaten, according to Chairman William P. Connery of the House Labor Committee.

According to United Press reports a drive has been commenced by the sponsors of the bill to obtain labor support.

"I have asked for a ruling from the House Rules Committee to bring the measure to the floor, but I am sure that I will not get it unless it is okehed from the White House," Connery said.

Outlaws Child Labor

Connery's bill provides for a federal licensing commission to issue permits to industries operating in interstate commerce, for collective bargaining, and outlaws child labor.

Coincident with Connery's statement, the House Labor Committee issued a formal report advocating the bill's enactment as the most feasible means for benefiting an estimated twenty million destitute persons.

Patronize the union label.

Militia in Command At Terre Haute, Ind.

Strict military rule, enforced by nearly two thousand National Guardsmen, resulted in Terre Haute, Ind., on Monday last through a general strike which brought virtually complete business paralysis to the city and stopped the normal supplies to its 66,000 inhabitants, according to an Associated Press dispatch.

Doors of almost every retail establishment swung shut as strikers canvassed the city, urging complete cessation of business.

Groceries, ice, gasoline and other necessities could not be bought. The loss to business in the first day of the strike was estimated at $200,000.

Guardsmen, moving into town under orders of Adjutant General Elmer F. Straub at the plea of local authorities, dispersed gatherings and kept crowds moving along the streets.

Early violence, however, was limited to sporadic fist fights.

General paralysis of business spread swiftly after a Sunday night general strike vote by representatives of forty-eight local unions, prodded by allegations that a local enameling concern had imported strikebreakers to fight a labor dispute.

Terre Haute utilities maintained light, water and other services, but theaters, filling stations, groceries, restaurants, barber shops, department stores and other establishments had closed. Drug stores maintained service at their drug counters, but closed soda fountains.

A Teamster's Union walkout stopped deliveries of meats, fresh vegetables and milk.

Street cars, busses and taxicabs were among the first to cease operations. One leading hotel was dark.

Both sides claimed victory in the general strike which ended less than two days after it began, with neither capital nor labor satisfied.

When the walkout was called off amid rioting Tuesday night it was admitted the status of the original strike at the Columbian Enameling Company plant was unchanged; that the guards allegedly imported from Chicago would remain on duty for the present. However, the company was forced to agree to meet with federal mediators and union men.

The National Guard was still on patrol. In jail were 155 pickets. One guardsman, Lee Thomas, was injured. Troops were expected to evacuate yesterday.

If you want to keep out of the red, treat your brother trade unionists white, and not allow the depression to make you blue. Buy union products and services. That's true patriotism because they are made in America.

SIX UNEMPLOYMENT INSURANCE LAWS

Of the six unemployment insurance laws now on the state statute books, four—New York, California, New Hampshire and Washington—are based on the principle of one pooled fund for the state as a whole. The other two—Utah and Wisconsin—permit separation of funds through individual company reserves. With the passage of old-age pension laws in seven additional states by legislatures this year, the number of commonwealths providing in this manner for their aged poor has reached thirty-five, it was announced by "Social Security," monthly publication of the American Association for Social Security.

American Fraternal Delegates To Mexican Federation of Labor

Fraternal delegates representing the American Federation of Labor were sent to the Mexican Federation of Labor, which met July 22 in Mexico City. Announcement of acceptance of the Mexican labor invitation climaxed an eight-day visit to Washington by Luis N. Morones, executive head of the Mexican Federation of Labor—a visit in which there was scarcely an idle moment for the Mexican leader.

The United Mine Workers of America likewise sent a fraternal delegate and there was a possibility that the Oil Field, Gas Well and Refinery Workers and the United Textile Workers would send delegates. President John Lewis of the Mine Workers made the announcement that his union would send a delegate during a conference in his office with Morones.

Morones arrived in Washington by air on July 4, after fourteen hours of flying time from the Mexican capital. He was taken immediately to a dinner given for him by Harvey C. Fremming, president of the Oil Workers, and Chester M. Wright, editor of I. L. N. S.

New Communist Plan To Deceive Workers

A plan to build a Workers' party in the United States was outlined last week by William Z. Foster, once Communist candidate for President of the United States, in an article in the magazine "Communist International," says an Associated Press dispatch from Moscow.

He said the party would constitute a "united front" of all workers and farmers desiring to break with the two major political parties, and might be sufficiently organized to have a presidential candidate in 1936.

He stated that activity on behalf of creation of this party was one of the principal tasks confronting American communists, but he warned it would be a mistake to try to organize it under communist control.

SAVAGE PERSECUTION OF JEWS

Dispatches from Central Europe agree that the outburst of persecution against the Jews in Berlin is as savage as the pogroms led by Hitler during his rise to power, but not so well organized. Jews coming out of theaters have been clubbed and kicked by the mobs; Jewish shops have been raided and the stock damaged or destroyed and the owners beaten. The cry of "Out with all Jews!" has been raised once more, and, as before, the German police are doing nothing to break up the mobs. Whether this outbreak is a spontaneous explosion which Hitler has carefully cultivated, or is instigated by Hitler to divert attention of the public, no one in Washington seems willing to guess.

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FRIDAY, JULY 26, 1935

Resumption of Child Labor

One of the most regrettable results of the edict of the Supreme Court invalidating the National Recovery Act is the inevitable resumption of child labor exploitation by anti-social employers.

According to the United States census of 1930 approximately 130,000 children under 16 were on the payrolls of industrial employers. By industries the number of employed children was: Textile industry, 20,000; clothing, 9000; other branches of manufacture, 40 000; hotels, restaurants, beauty parlors and laundries, 8000; stores, 28,000; clerical occupations, mainly errand and messenger service, 17,000.

The codes of fair practice established by authority of the Recovery Act, which were destroyed by the Supreme Court decision, prohibited employment of these child workers with the exception of 14 and 15-year-old children in stores, who were permitted to work three hours a day before and after school hours.

Taking into consideration some decline in the employment of children during the depression, the National Child Labor Committee estimates that fully 100,000 minors were barred from industry by the codes.

Before the N.R.A. employers put around 50,000 boys and girls 16 and 17 years old to work in hazardous occupations. Sawmill and planing mill employers alone employed 12,000 minors in dangerous work. Under the N.R.A. fair practice codes, which the Supreme Court held obnoxious to the federal Constitution, the employment of these 50,000 minors in occupations which menaced their life and health was prohibited.

Freed from the "regimentation" of the N.R.A. by the Supreme Court's edict, ruthless employers will again chain thousands of children to the wheels of industry and turn their tender bodies into interest coupons and dividend checks.

Pending the ratification by twelve more states of the child labor amendment to the Constitution something can be done to protect these boys and girls by including in federal contracts a clause prohibiting their employment in the manufacture of the goods purchased by the government. But the total volume of those goods is such a small portion of the output of industry that the ban will not go far toward the extinction of the evil.

For the present every child labor exploiter in the country can proceed in the ghoulish work of transforming the flesh and blood and mind of children into profits with the knowledge that this inhuman activity is under the protection of the federal Constitution as interpreted by the Supreme Court.

"In union there is strength." Under union labels there is quality.

Rockefeller's Two Ambitions

While still comparatively moderate in years—for he never was really young, John D. Rockefeller confided to a friend that he had two ambitions: to become very rich, and to become very old. He has achieved both ambitions. Recently, he celebrated his 96th birthday. His wealth, no one knows exactly; but there is a story in financial circles that it includes $200,000,000 of railroad and utility bonds. In any event, the Rockefeller fortune is well up in the hundreds of millions; and in the pre-depression days, when it was deemed rather creditable to be extremely rich, estimates of the Rockefeller holdings seldom ran below half a billion dollars.

Can a people who believe in liberty and democracy afford to leave the tremendous and irresponsible power conferred by such a fortune in private control?

To ask the question is to answer it. Irresponsible power always and everywhere leads to grave abuses. Even if this were not true, the vesting of such power in private hands is a direct contradiction of democrary. Democracy depends at the last on some sort of equality of power. All men are supposed to be equal at the ballot box and before the law but a fortune like that can sway the vote and corrupt the administration of law in wide areas.

It is pleasant to be able to say that a good deal of the Rockefeller fortune has been well used—since he quit trying to increase it; and the atrocious measures by which he piled up that fortune need not be stressed here. It is enough to mention the classic case of rebates; how George Rice, an independent refiner, paid 35 cents a barrel to have his oil carried over a certain railroad while the Rockefeller company competing with Rice not only paid but 10 cents for the same service, but received from the railroad 25 cents of every 35 cents which Rice paid.

Scores of Rockefeller millions have gone for good works, mostly in health and education. That palliates the danger of letting one individual have such sums to spend—but does not abolish it.

"Very rich and very old." But the sum of human experience is incomparably older and richer than even John D. Rockefeller and that experience speaks with a single voice when it says that a free people may not safely trust irresponsible power of any sort with any man.—I. L. N. S.

Home for the Hapsburgs?

Things are looking up for the once proud and powerful Hapsburgs who were banished from their native Austria sixteen years ago, says the National Council for Prevention of War. Without a dissenting vote the Austrian parliament gave its approval to a bill annulling the measure which exiled the Hapsburgs in 1918 and confiscated their property. While Otto, apparently at the insistence of his ambitious mother, ex-Empress Zita, will stay in Belgium until the propitious time arrives for him to enter his native land as king-elect, over 165 archdukes and archduchesses were permitted to return to form the nucleus once again of the most haughty aristocracy in Europe.

It is believed that Otto's next, and probably not far distant move, will be to try to regain the Austrain throne and eventually to unite Austria and Hungary. This, Austria's neighbors of the Little Entente—Rumania, Jugo-Slavia and Czecho-Slovakia—most assuredly do not want. Once a portion of the vast empire of the Hapsburgs, they fear that Otto would attempt to regain his family's former possessions in their own territories. Should war break out in central Europe, carrying with it the possibility of Austrian annexation by Germany, it would inevitably lead to generally unsettled conditions on the continent, since the maintenance of Austrian independence is of vital concern to her neighbors.

A move to guarantee the independence of Austria is expected from the Danubian conference, which is likely to meet soon. Definite plans will be laid at the conference to prevent war, according to Dr. Titulescu, Rumania's minister of foreign affairs. Dr. Titulescu said: "To prevent war each country must come out openly with the unequivocal statement that it will throw its whole weight and power against an aggressor. Nations will have to realize that it is easier and cheaper to make such a frank statement than it is to make war."

At a time when unification of San Francisco's street car systems is one of the leading questions before the municipality it does seem somewhat profligate on the part of the Board of Supervisors to bestow additional rights on the moribund Market Street Railway.

In signing the Hornblower old-age pension bill last week Governor Merriam cited the pensions paid to teachers, firemen, policemen and other public servants, and said that "some day we are going to reach out and take the needy aged into plans as liberal as those."

Information continues to pour into Washington on the cutting of wages and stretching of hours which have followed the Supreme Court's abolition of N.R.A. Partly, these come from field agents of N.R.A., partly from unions who are standing guard, and partly from individual workers who find themselves pinched.

George W. Norris, senior senator from Nebraska, reached his seventy-fourth birthday July 11, still young enough to be looking forward, and to say that the use of the taxing power to break up dangerous fortunes and the right settlement of the production and distribution of electricity were the great issues of the near future.

Many citizens interested in the welfare of San Francisco's boys and girls will welcome the news that the Public Schools Athletic League is to be revived. Superintendent Lee has provided for the necessary funds in the school budget, and the Board of Education is unanimously on record as in favor of this meritorious school activity.

The Associated Gas and Electric Company has admitted officially that it spent $700,000 of money belonging to its stockholders to put pressure on Congress. Every stockholder of the A. G. & E. should sue the management of that company for his share of these misappropriated funds. A more outrageous, intolerable and utterly illegal misuse of corporate funds never was seen.

By a vote of 76 to 37 the London County Council granted married women the right to be employed as teachers and doctors. The ban on women in these professions was decreed by the council in 1923, when it was controlled by the Conservatives, who believed that the married woman's exclusive job is in the home. It required twelve years for women to override this discriminatory rule and secure equal rights with married men.

At midnight on Saturday last the time limit was reached for the signing by the governor of bills passed by the last Legislature. Two hundred and thirty-nine measures adopted by the legislators were allowed to die by the "pocket veto" process. Many of these, of course, may have been of little value; but some of them were of great importance and merited the consideration of Governor Merriam. But with 853 new laws passed by the Legislature, it is not to be wondered at that some of them should have been overlooked in the comparatively short time allowed for their consideration.

How to Grow High Wages

By N. D. ALPER

(The Dangerous Science)

The year 1776, that gave to our country the greatest amount of political and personal liberty in the history of the world, and set up what was to be a model of democracy, saw the birth of a new science. It was in that year that Adam Smith, a Scotsman, after years of study, gave to the world a book he saw fit to call "The Wealth of Nations." In this first book of its kind Adam Smith attempted, in a scientific and unemotional manner, to explain how individuals and nations become wealthy and how people make a living. While much of his findings is disputed and much accepted today, to him is given the distinction of having brought to economics—a "high-hat" word meaning bread and butter—the recognition of being a distinct science with a field all its own. Economics is young as the sciences go. It is the "baby" science, and as such it is now called upon to solve one of the world's most perplexing problems. There is a demand for a fairer distribution of wealth. So great is the need of a plan that many of our inventors seemed to have been attracted from the field of "perpetual motion" to that of planning economics. 'Most anyone can produce a plan, but what is wanted is a plan that will bring a fair distribution without undue unfairness—without denying the individual the fullest possible right to full and free choice in all matters directly affecting him.

On the air, on the street corners, in the churches and schools, in the home, in the papers and magazines, wherever the problems suggested by the phrases "hard times," "insecurity," and "financial worries" are heard, you will hear such words as labor, capital, land, interest, wages, wealth used; you will read and hear much of the distribution and the redistribution of wealth. Chemistry, physics, mathematics and the other sciences do not claim any of these words as their important words. They belong exclusively to the economic science. And it is to this study that the people must look if they are to create an economic basis for social justice. Decisions may be secured by compromise or force favoring one side or the other of the many conflicting interests, but the real search for social justice will go on. Our economic problems will ultimately be solved, just as problems in engineering and medicine are solved, by first isolating the cause by study and research, by seeking truth and error, by constant attempts to improve the application of the knowledge we have gained.

Other sciences are not thought of as "dangerous." No one interferes with their study. But economics is the money science and therefore is the dangerous science. Government figures may reveal how much those who possess vast concentrations of wealth have. But economics reveals a more important thing. It shows how they get it. Wealth does not concentrate in the hands of the few because they have "it"; and it does not avoid the mass of our people because they have "B. O." or "halitosis." What "magnet" do they have which causes wealth to flow to them as naturally as water flows downhill?

In this series of articles we expect to "take a look" at the economics taught in California high schools and colleges. What is revealed therein that might be of use to labor in its desperate fight against low wages and privilege? Would it surprise you to know that in the vast majority of economic text-books there are to be found the "parts" from which can be constructed a very satisfactory explanation of poverty amidst plenty? Like the parts of a puzzle, they are there. Can they be placed together so that the whole may be seen? Do teachers or students attempt to place them together in the class room?

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Canada's "New Deal" Program Scored as Worse Than Useless

"Anaemic," "ineffective," "a little more than worthless," "a travesty," were among the expressions applied to Canada's so-called "new deal" legislation by H. H. Stevens, who was removed from the post of minister of commerce in the Bennett cabinet for criticizing big business. An I. L. N. S. dispatch from Ottawa says:

"Despite the solemn words and noble sentiments of Premier Bennett, despite his explicit promises to reform capitalism and implement the recommendations of the 'price spreads' commission, we are told we are handcuffed by the constitution and, instead of trying to do something about that, Parliament is drugged into quiescence by a few ill-considered bills that are damned at the outset by those who introduced them," said Stevens.

The prolonged investigation of the "price spreads" commission had clearly shown, Stevens said, "that a few great corporations are predominant in the industries investigated, and that their power, all the more dangerous because it is impersonal, can be wielded in such a way that competition within an industry is blocked, the welfare of the producer disregarded and the interests of the investor ignored. The fact stands out that the corporate form of business not only often gives freedom from legal liability but also facilitates the evasion of moral responsibility for inequitable and economic practices."

The main recommendations of the royal commission called for measures to restrain the power of massed capital and assure the primary producer and workers a fairer deal. But this legislation which Parliament is asked to adopt is "wholly inadequate to deal with the difficulties that confront us or solve the problems upon which the people are demanding real action," said Stevens.

NEW CARPENTERS' UNIONS

The United Brotherhood of Carpenters and Joiners has announced that forty-nine new locals of that organization have been recently chartered in sixteen states.

Injunction Fight Won

Both houses of the Massachusetts Legislature have passed the anti-injunction bill and it has been sent to Governor Curley for his signature.

The successful piloting of the measure through the Legislature ended a thirty-year struggle of the Massachusetts State Federation of Labor for the enactment of legislation prohibiting judges from issuing injunctions in labor disputes without a prior investigation and limiting the liability of labor organizations and members interested in labor disputes to the "unlawful acts" committed in connection therewith. The bill contains the following provisions on these two subjects:

"No officers or members of any associations or organizations, and no association or organization, participating or interested in a labor dispute, shall be held responsible or liable in any court for the unlawful acts of individual officers, members or agents, except upon clear proof of actual participation in, or actual authorization of such action, or of ratification of such acts after actual knowledge thereof.

"No court shall have jurisdiction to issue a preliminary or permanent injunction in any case involving or growing out of a labor dispute, as defined in Section 20-C of Chapter 149, except after hearing the testimony of witnesses in open court (with opportunity for cross-examination) in support of the allegations of a complaint made under oath, and testimony in opposition thereto, if offered, and except after findings of fact by the court."

Supporters of N. R. A.

I. L. N. S.

In the last number of the "Survey" magazine is an article entitled "N.R.A.: A Trial Balance," by Merle D. Vincent and Beulah Amidon. The writers know their subject and have written it well. But the most impressive things even in this article are the quotations from letters, written by workers to N.R.A. officials, showing how men and women at factory and mill regarded the codes of N.R.A., and how they must feel without codes. One woman wrote from a Mid-West factory town:

"The fair employer who wants to pay his workers a living wage is certainly for the N.R.A. The N.R.A. places a minimum wage, so the man paying $13 a week don't have to compete with one paying $3 a week. Those who don't like the N.R.A. never worked in a sweatshop eighty hours a week and received $3.50 for pay, as I have."

Another woman from another town wrote as follows:

"Before the 'new deal' came into effect, we was compelled to work 15 hours of each day during the rush and no overtime and fired if you get a (union) card. Now we got our union and we got our decent work-week and we got more girls working here and we got better wages. Where I used to never get more than $8 a week now I don't never get under $13.50. Our life is no bed of roses but it's better for us than I ever seen it and I been in a factory 9 years since I was 15."

And a Southern mill worker writes:

"I used to draw $6 for nine days' work and very long hours. Now I draw $12.50 a week, and no day over eight hours. That is a big difference and our life is different and there is a chance for a happy home. But if there is no code I cannot bear to think how it will be once more.'"

From a small community on the Atlantic seaboard came a joint letter, begging that N.R.A. be continued. Here is the gist of that letter:

"Without N.R.A. the undersigned would be out of jobs and our children would be back in the mill."

A salesman in a chain store writes:

"Before N.R.A. I worked 7 a. m. to 10 or 11 p. m. Now two of us work eight hours a day each. If they don't extend N.R.A. one of us gets fired and the other works fourteen or fifteen hours."

But perhaps a widow puts the matter best:

"Before the forty-hour week went into effect I worked from 8 in the morning till 8 at night. Now my children got used to having me at home. How can I stand that long, terrible routine again?"

These letters come from next to the ground—and next to the looms and spindles, too. They show the virtual slavery which was the lot of workers in some low-paid trades before N.R.A. came—and bids fair to be their lot again. A field of labor in which $12.50 a week is almost unbelievable good fortune, in which eight hours of tending a high speed machine is considered a relief when compared to what went before.

One thing must be added to what these workers could not say. The higher wages and shorter hours did not break the mills. On the contrary, statistics show that profits climbed faster than wages under N.R.A.

"Marriage," said Dr. Johnson, "has many trials, but celibacy has no blessings." By the same token, N.R.A. had many faults, but a low-pay, high-speed industry has no virtues.

The power development the country needs most is purchasing power. Buying union label goods will produce it faster than building dams.

Federation Officials Speak in Long Beach

Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the California Federation of Labor and of the San Francisco Labor Council, returned from a visit to the southern part of the state early this week.

Accompanied by Paul Scharrenberg, secretary of the State Federation, Vandeleur, in his first visit to Long Beach, addressed a meeting of the Long Beach Central Labor Council on Tuesday of last week, and also a meeting of the Oil Workers' Union.

Warns Agains Communism

Vandeleur spoke at length on labor conditions in San Francisco, and urged the fullest co-operation between local unions and the State Federation of Labor. He warned the delegates against the danger of communists creeping into the labor movement. He dwelt at length on the condition of the striking miners of Amador County, and had nothing but praise for their loyalty to trade union principles.

According to the Long Beach "Labor News," Vandeleur will propose the indorsement of the "California Federationist," the first issue of which appeared recently, at the San Diego convention of the Federation at San Diego.

Legislature Was a "Flop"

Secretary Scharrenberg, who also addressed the meetings, told of labor legislation passed at the recent session of the Legislature, which he said "was as near a flop as any he ever attended." He commended Senator Olsen of Los Angeles County for his activities in behalf of labor, saying that Olsen appeared to be labor's best friend in the Senate. Scharrenberg also discussed the recent occurrences in the Seamen's Union of San Francisco, of which he had been a member for thirty-five years, telling how charges were trumped up against him by disrupters, "so often found in unions at the present time."

Other speakers at the meetings were Joseph Casey, general organizer for the American Federation of Labor, and Vice-President Williams of the Los Angeles Central Labor Council.

Before returning north the two Federation officials visited San Diego to make arrangements for the convention of the state body, which is to be held during the week commencing September 16.

BUILDING TRADES NOMINATIONS

At the last meeting of the San Francisco Building Trades Council the following names were placed in nomination for the annual election of that organization: President, T. C. Meagher, incumbent; vice-president, F. E. Johansen; secretary-treasurer, Thomas Doyle, incumbent; sergeant-at-arms, James Healy; business representative, James E. Rickets; board of trustees, Joseph H. Ault, D. J. Cavanagh, T. L. Chambers, J. H. Smith and James B. Gallagher; law and legislative committee, James Fitzgerald, V. I. Doyle, John Kelly, Frank N. Nixon and Dewey Meade; organizing committee, F. E. Lively, Thomas F. Walsh, John Johmann, Paul Keith and J. Fields.

Broader Education Program Is Offered by Extension Division

Plans have been completed by the University of California Extension Division for the opening of 337 new courses of instruction, open to anyone interested, during August and September, according to announcement of Professor Leon J. Richardson, director.

"Men and women of all ages who seek some form of education, but who are unable to attend the University of California, will be able to secure training through the inauguration of this broad educational program in San Francisco, Oakland, Berkeley, and other centers throughout the state," says Professor Richardson.

Close to 30,000 adults were enrolled in correspondence and class study work for the year ending July 1, 1935, and a larger number is expected this year, with a broader program being offered.

Schedules announcing the new courses are now available and may be had by communication with any of the Extension Division offices, in San Francisco, 540 Powell street; in Oakland, 1730 Franklin street; in Berkeley, 301 California Hall. The first meeting of each class is open, without charge, to anyone interested, it is stated.

Among the courses offered in San Francisco, Oakland and Berkeley which might be of interest to readers of the Labor Clarion are the following: Television, air conditioning, principles of economics, elements of public speaking, practical speech-making, effective use of the speaking voice and engineering drawing.

Save 10-Cent Smoke

By CHESTER M. WRIGHT

Elevation of S. Clay Williams to be chairman of the board of the R. J. Reynolds Tobacco Company brings again into prominence the arch-anti-union leader of the "big four" tobacco group whose non-union cigarettes have paid the bill for as much lobbying as probably has been done by any single individual in the current session of Congress.

S. Clay Williams, called to head N.R.A. at one stage of the life of that institution, has come forth as an avowed critic of the "new deal" program since his retirement from that agency. Those who watched his career in that office never had any doubt as to where he stood on the "new deal" program, despite his high office in N.R.A.

Williams succeeded to the chairmanship of the Reynolds board following the death of Bowman Gray, who succumbed while on a steamship cruise. Gray had been chairman since 1931 and president from 1924 to 1931.

It is believed by many labor men that Williams, as board chairman, will be more powerful than ever in "big four" tobacco policies.

The "big four" non-union companies oppose the tax adjustment proposal supported by the Allied Tobacco Council, composed of the Cigar Makers' International Union and the Tobacco Workers' International Union, and regarded by the unions as absolutely necessary to save the lives of the 10-cent cigarettes, nearly all of which are union-made, with Axton Fisher's "Twenty Grand" and Brown & Williamson's "Wings," union made, as the outstanding leaders.

Extension of the use of union-made cigarettes in all price ranges will be the best and most effective answer to the trust program.

The present tax on cigarettes is 6 cents a package of twenty, regardless of retail price. The readjustment sought is for an equalization through a tax based on selling price, so that the 10-cent cigarettes would pay a tax in proportion to the tax paid by 15-cent cigarettes.

The tobacco unions are a unit in support of the tax equalization, and victory in Congress seems assured, if the measure is permitted to come to a vote.

Two things are essential: First, smoke only union-made cigarettes, of which there are a wide variety of the highest quality; second, press for a vote on tax equalization to save the 10-cent cigarette and the jobs of the hundreds of workers engaged in their manufacture.

The 10-cent cigarette is particularly a poor man's smoke, taxed to death largely because the trust up to now has had its way.

It seems clearly up to the labor movement to rally to its friends and its own 100 per cent union output.

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A Progressive Body

The thirty-fourth annual convention of the Washington State Federation of Labor will go down in the history of the Federation as one of the most progressive conventions ever held by that body, says the Seattle "Labor News," which declares:

"It was a progressive convention. The delegates refused to be swayed or dominated by extremists. By unanimous vote the convention went on record as opposing the so-called 'United Front,' the Communist party and dual organizations. It rejected the 'Voice of Action' inspired resolution calling for a general strike and for a so-called anti-capitalist labor party. By unanimous vote the convention asked for the repeal of the so-called anti-syndicalist laws, and again asked for the release of Mooney and Billings."

Scotch Veteran of Dardanelles Again in Danger of Deportation

Hugh MacLeod, who has already been deported from this country four times and served almost four years in penitentiaries for trying to rejoin his wife and two children in California, will be tried soon for "illegal" entry before the Federal Court in New York City.

MacLeod arrived in that city recently with the understanding that arrangements would be effected for his return to his home, and will plead not guilty to the illegal entry charge. If convicted, he is liable to one to five years in the penitentiary and deportation.

Once a member of the Winnipeg, Canada, police, MacLeod, who was born in Scotland, came to this country because he felt that the California climate would benefit his health, impaired in the Dardanelles while serving in the world war. After living in San Francisco seven years a personal enemy reported him to immigration authorities. Since then, 1931, he has continuously tried to rejoin his family, never having seen his youngest child. He is being defended by Irving S. Schwab, attorney retained by the American Committee for the Protection of Foreign Born.

Federal Housing Administration Reports Quickened Activities

Hot weather apparently has quickened the activities of the Federal Housing Administration, with subsequent benefit to the building and allied industries. The impulse to build, to modernize, to repair, seems nation-wide. Beneficial results continue to be expressed by enthusiastic members of the building and affiliated trades. An unusually large number of houses are being built or repaired or modernized; an army of men are being employed by the property owners, contractors or dealers in building materials; alert contractors, dealers and distributors are watching their profits grow.

Actually more than $200,000,000 of private capital has been released since last fall through insured loans under operation of the National Housing Act for modernization and repair of all types of buildings, for construction of new homes and refinancing of existing home mortgages. Acting Federal Housing Administrator Stewart McDonald announced on July 15 that insured modernization credit totaled $99 646,760 and that mortgages selected with fees paid for appraisal totaled $103,-521,588. Of the latter amount, 32 per cent was for new home construction. Out of the grand total of $203,168,348, the amount of insured loan business transacted since March 16 was $145,-490,490.

Rules for Employment Announced For State Public Works Program

Persons to be employed on the new public works program, the California Works Progress Administration announced last week, must be registered for employment with the National Re-employment or State Employment Office in his residence locality.

He must be on relief as of May 31, at least 16 years old and able-bodied. As the May 31 relief lists are exhausted, persons subsequently eligible for relief will be given work.

Persons eligible are all resident families, single persons or local homeless persons receiving direct relief or work relief. Transients eligible are those who on the date of their certification have been registered with a local transient center for two weeks or more.

Conciliation of Building Trades Not Likely to Be Consummated

Twelve building trades unions will not attend the building trades convention called to meet August 1 by President William Green for the purpose of reorganizing the Building Trades Department. The call follows a decision by District Supreme Court Justice Adkins, ruling that the present department is not legal and also that the San Francisco action of the department, denying admission to three unions, was irregular.

The twelve unions that have declined or will decline to attend the forthcoming convention are those that are now in the old building trades group and that have not come into the department created after the San Francisco convention.

Culinary Crafts Notes

By C. W. PILGRIM

Waiters' Union No. 30, at its business meeting on Wednesday, July 17, voted to send two delegates to the forthcoming convention of the State Federation of Labor. The election of delegates will take place in August. Waiters are warned to be at their business meeting to make nominations.

The secretary reports that the opening of the Bohemian Grove has given work to quite a number of the members of Local No. 30.

Cooks' Union No. 44, at its last business meeting, after hearing a delegate from the Sailors' Union, decided that they will not in future purchase any of Mr. Willie Hearst's publications, for the reason that he is an enemy of organized labor. They also decided to subscribe for two copies each week of the maritime workers' paper, "The Voice of the Federation." The membership also approved the recommendation of their executive board to send three delegates to the convention of the State Federation of Labor. Nominations will open Thursday, August 1 for delegates. Cooks, be up to your meeting at 2:30 p. m. on Thursday, August 1, and make your nominations.

Walter Cowan, secretary of Local No. 110, is on vacation, and H. Selditch is filling the job. He informed the writer that Local No. 110 will also be represented at the state convention.

Helen's Coffee Shop, 245 Front street, is O. K. with all our unions and has applied for our house card. This house has a crew of women, all of whom are organized and get the same conditions as male workers. They deserve the support of the waterfront workers.

Tell your friends and relatives that we do not patronize the Kress or Woolworth stores; also stay out of all Foster's, Clinton's, White Taverns and the Roosevelt, at Fifth and Mission. Always look for our union house card in the front window of the restaurant. If it is not there, pass the place up. There is something wrong inside.

The Lyon-Redwine-Martin bill, which bars radicals from assembling in schoolhouses, became law when signed by Governor Merriam last week.

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Run o' the Hook

(This department is conducted by the president of San Francisco Typographical Union No. 21)

An attendance somewhat larger than the average was present at last Sunday's meeting of Typographical Union No. 21, a resume of the proceedings of which follows: A quorum having been established at 1:05 p. m., the meeting was called to order at that hour with every officer responding to roll call. . . . There was an increase in the membership during the fiscal month of June-July, the enrollment being 1469 on July 20, as against 1450 June 16. . . . The financial statement of the secretary-treasurer and the report of the auditing committee were approved by the union. . . . Propositions for membership from Herbert Fahey and Helen F. Heady were given their first reading and referred to the investigating committee. . . . The apprentice committee reported having examined Glen G. Miller, Hoyt Ramey and R. R. Vorhauer, beginners; George J. Partman, for rating; David A. Barry, Jr., at trade two years; Louis R. Franzi, Louis E. Morgan and Douglas A. Pease, at trade one year. Recommendations of the committee for advancement of these young men to the various stages of their apprenticeship to which they had progressed were concurred in. . . . S. J. Azzopardi, C. L. Madsen and F. M. Madsen were admitted to journeyman membership, and David A. Barry, Jr., was obligated as an apprentice member. The application of Donald May for full membership was re-referred to the investigating committee. Postponement of its consideration for a month was necessitated because of Mr. May's failure to appear before the committee for the required examination. . . . The executive committee reported that, in accordance with an action and pursuant to instructions of the June meeting of the union, the San Francisco Labor Council had been requested to remove the Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Hardware Company, 700 Seventh street, from the "We Don't Patronize List" of the Council. . . . The applications of L. J. McDonnell and W. P. Nagle for honorable withdrawal cards were favorably considered. . . . The union approved the petition of the Benham Printing Company for permission to use the union label of the San Francisco Allied Printing Trades Council. . . . The board of trustees presented a report, setting forth, among other things, that it had organized by selecting Charles B. Monroe as its chairman. . . . The scale committee submitted a proposed newspaper wage scale and contract. After having been read it was, under the rule, laid over one month, when it will be offered to the union for adoption. . . . Members of the union's delegation to the General Labor Day Committee reported the activities of the committee. At the conclusion of the delegation's report the president announced the appointment of J. H. Benz, C. E. Cantrell, Charles Crawford, Ray A. Harvie, J. J. Hebner, F. H. Kothe, W. N. Mappin, J. E. Mead, H. O. Melaas, J. A. W. McDermott, W. E. Shepherd, G. A. Sheridan, Dennis Stillwell, E. M. Stone, R. W. Waterson and D. Zari as a committee to arrange for the union's participation in labor's "day of days." . . . A communication from Cap Makers' Union No. 9 evoked a number of timely remarks on the union label, card and button. In making "label talks" a regular order of business the union committed no error. They have become one of the most interesting features of the meetings and have resulted in much good in promoting the cause of emblems denoting union production and union service. . . . At this point in the proceedings the president announced the following committees for the ensuing two-year term: Apprentice—The president, J. W. Chaudet, George Finigan, J. Hegarty, Charles Jarboe, O. J. Schimke, C. M. Smith, Carl Swenson, A. Tommasini, F. J. Weiler, Sr.; label, Paul Aller, F. L. Dutcher, E. J. Gann, W. N. Mappin, C. B. Monroe, Charles Noble, C. C. Rozales; membership, the president, E. A. Eickworth, Ray Harvie, F. H. Kothe, H. O. Melaas, A. Odegaard, G. A. Sheridan; scale, the president, E. C. Browne, Charles Jarboe, C. M. Smith, J. E. Whiting. . . . A petition for admission to the Union Printers' Home and an application for the old-age pension were approved. . . . Ralph Titus, president of Sacramento Typographical Union No. 46, attended the meeting and gave an interesting review of conditions in the printing industry in the capital city and the Sacramento Valley. . . . Adjournment of the session was taken at 5 p. m.

In the death of Terence F. Evans in a San Francisco hospital last Saturday Typographical Union No. 21 suffers the loss of one of its venerable and most highly esteemed members. Mr. Evans was born in Gallway, Ireland, October 5, 1857. He was one of the oldest of the union's affiliates in point of continuous membership, and, because of his long residence in San Francisco and his sterling character, he acquired and held to the last the friendship of scores indentified with the printing industry in this community. Mr. Evans was a bachelor. As far as known, no immediate relatives survive him. His passing leaves the union bereft of one of its stanchest and most scholarly members. He was possessed of humor as well as learning. His witticisms, clean and keen, would invariably dispel any gloom in which he found a friend. Though small of stature and probably lacking in physical strength in the sense in which that strength usually is measured, he had a courage that was undaunted and admirable. The end which he, fully conscious, realized was approaching was met with perfect tranquillity and a philosophy that had governed a well-spent life. Mr. Evans' funeral, conducted by the union, was held last Tuesday from the mortuary chapel of James H. Reilly & Co., with commitment services by the Union Printers' Mutual Aid Society at Woodlawn Memorial Park, where the remains were cremated and inurned. Members of the union and officers of the Mutual Aid Society were Mr. Evans' pallbearers.

Press dispatches from Denver, Colo., last week said J. H. McDonald, "a printer," whose mother was believed to reside in San Francisco, was crushed to death by a train in or near Denver. It is believed by many that the unfortunate man was a former member of San Francisco Typographical Union and a brother of Ray McDonald, a typographical unionist well known here and now conducting a trade plant in Los Angeles.

A son of J. W. Bowman, foreman of the Abbott-Brady Corporation's composing room prior to his death last March, was killed on the highway last Sunday when the motorcycle he was riding was crashed into by an automobile. The young man's mother died a few weeks after his father's death.

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Phones MArket 3285-86

Ginn & Co. Strike

With 100 per cent support from the International Brotherhood of Bookbinders and the International Printing Pressmen and Assistants' Union of North America, the strike of the union pressmen and bookbinders against Ginn & Co., Cambridge, Mass., text-book publishers, continues with undiminished vigor.

The Bookbinders' Brotherhood alone has paid its striking members $24,000 in benefits since the walkout took place over three months ago.

The tactics which officials of the firm use in their effort to weaken the strike are shown by the canard they spread to the effect that the strike was not sanctioned by either the Bookbinders' or the Pressmen's international unions, despite the fact that the strike carries the full support of both the international unions.

The company persists in its subversive refusal to pay union wages and establish union work conditions. The strikers' offer to arbitrate the dispute is also refused.

Both the bookbinders and the pressmen are relying on city central bodies and state federations of labor throughout the country to back up their struggle for better work conditions by urging school boards to refrain from buying text-books published by Ginn & Co. until the dispute is settled favorably to the unions.

House Passes Bill Prohibiting Traffic in Prison-Made Goods

The House of Representatives has passed, with practically no discussion, the Ashurst bill prohibiting, with certain exceptions, interstate transportation of prison-made products.

The bill would make it unlawful "for any person knowingly to transport or cause to be transported, in any manner or by any means whatsoever, or aid or assist in obtaining transportation for or in transporting any goods, wares, and merchandise manufactured, produced, or mined wholly or in part by convicts or prisoners" in interstate commerce in violation of any law of the state or territory into which they are shipped.

The bill does not apply to commodities manufactured in federal penal and correctional institutions for use exclusively by the federal government.

The object of the measure is to supplement the Hawes-Cooper act which contained similar prohibitions but no penalty for violation. The Ashurst bill fixes a penalty of $1000 for each offense, together with forfeiture of the goods.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has already reported the Ashurst bill favorably.

Mailer Notes

By LEROY C. SMITH

The July meeting brought out a large attendance and a lively meeting was held. A progressive and cheerful feeling prevailed. The welfare of our organization was first in the minds of all present. An outstanding feature was the speaking powers shown by the members, indicating a keen interest in the affairs which arose.

Through personal efforts of the executive and scale committees, a contract has been signed with the Jones Printing Company. These committees are optimistic of negotiating contracts with other firms and publications in the commercial field.

The delegates to the Labor Council and the Allied Printing Trades Council are to be congratulated on their interesting reports to the union.

President Del Carlo's decision in a case involving a dispute relative to priority between two subs on an afternoon paper was upheld by the union.

The president appointed Arthur Berliner, "Examiner" chapel, a member of the Labor Day Committee. Application of Benjamin Krupp for membership was rejected. A proposition calling for the levying of one-half of 1 per cent toward creating a defense fund of $5000 will go to a referendum on August 18. A proposition making it mandatory that by-laws be reprinted every five years was defeated by a large vote. A number of tickets were sold for the disposal of an auto owned by the late William S. Darrow, for the benefit of his widow, Martha S. Darrow, at San Jose, on August 25.

Communications relative to the protest of Los Angeles Mailers' Union against a decision of the executive council of the I. T. U. involving the question of jurisdiction over tying of bundles in commercial shops were referred to the executive committee.

Application of Frank Barry for admission to the Union Printers' Home was approved by the executive council of the I. T. U.

Will the forthcoming convention of the M. T. D. U. this September be one of those "happy family" affairs, or one with a display of verbal "fireworks," since the Munro Roberts candidates for delegates from St. Louis Mailers' Union were defeated? Whatever the outcome, it will be interesting as regards what action the convention may take as to the future policies of the M. T. D. U. Members prominent in the affairs of that organization have made the admission that for the M. T. D. U. to continue on as it has been doing means a dark outlook for its continued existence. Today its officers are confronted by the I. T. U. chartering alert and wide-awake mailer unions independent of the M. T. D. U. John W. White, ex-vice-president of the M. T. D. U., who ran against Munro Roberts for secretary-treasurer of the M. T. D. U. on the Charles N. Smith ticket for president, and was defeated, as was also Smith, by McArdle, for president, flayed Roberts in lively fashion. At the caucuses in which McArdle was chosen as candidate against Charles N. Smith for president of the M. T. D. U. Roberts "bolted" the Smith ticket, joining the McArdle forces. John W. White has been elected delegate to the Montreal conventions from Indianapolis Mailers' Union. Cincinnati Mailers' Union, which seceded from the M. T. D. U., has elected Walter Weisman delegate to the I. T. U. convention. A few years ago, while Cincinnati was still a member of the M. T. D. U., Weisman was promised the support of "the powers that were" as their choice for nominee as candidate against Munro Roberts for the office of secretary-treasurer. But something happened peculiar to M. T. D. U. politics which has never been explained to the Weisman candidacy, namely: The unions which were delinquent, or "in bad," or in arrears to the M. T. D. U. were carried by Weisman, while the unions in good standing were carried by and elected Roberts by a majority vote. Elections in the M. T. D. U. have been no less peculiar than was the disbursement of the $100,000 defense fund.

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FOOD OF QUALITY
34 Third Street GArfield 0541

FURRIERS HOLD MASS MEETING

The newly organized International Fur Workers' Union held a special mass meeting on July 18 for the selection of a committee to confer with the employers upon the indorsement of the working agreement which was presented this week. Seven members were elected for this conference committee and they expect to know the outcome of this conference in a few days. The union is confident that it will win its cause, for it is nearly 100 per cent organized. The L. G. W. U., which has fostered the Furriers' Union since its infancy, is pledged to support the furriers both financially and morally in case of a strike. The furriers have only been organized since last December, when a few workers anxious to form a union strove to gain the confidence and support of workers. They were primarily interested in getting workers organized into one strong union. It is indeed gratifying to the so-called pioneers to see how the union has progressed and really succeeded in becoming one strong body, says a communication from the union.

Walter G. Mathewson Appointed To Arrange Strike Settlement

In an effort to arrange a settlement of the prolonged strike of barge workers on San Francisco Bay and tributary waters, Walter G. Mathewson, chairman of the United States Employment Service Advisory Council for California, has been named by Secretary of Labor Frances Perkins as one of the Department of Labor conciliators.

Mathewson, who was state labor commissioner for twelve years, stated he would contact the strikers and operators immediately.

International Union May Be Formed by Automobile Workers

Delegates from the locals of the United Automobile Workers' Federal Labor Unions, affiliated with the A. F. of L., will meet in Detroit August 26 to establish an international union.

Some weeks ago William Green, president of the American Federation of Labor, requested officials of all the locals to express their views as to the advisability of establishing an international organization. The responses of the officials, reflecting the views of the members, were enthusiastically in favor of the international union, according to the information given out by the Detroit office of the A. F. of L.

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WILL KEEP YOU WELL DRESSED
That's what made me famous
NATE LEVY
UNION TAILOR
Phone GArfield 0662
942 Market St. - at Mason - 4th Floor

Labor Institute

The Western Summer School for Workers announces a Labor Institute on present day labor problems will be held Saturday and Sunday, July 27 and 28, 1935, at International House, Bancroft Way and Piedmont avenue, Berkeley, Calif.

The program will be as follows:

Saturday, July 27—9:30 a. m., Registration, North balcony, Grand Hall; 10-12, 2-4, Round Tables—(All round tables will meet Saturday morning and afternoon and Sunday morning.) "The Co-operative Movement and Its Relation to the Labor Movement"; leader, H. J. Voorhis, headmaster Voorhis School; lecturer on Political Science, Pomona College, California. Conference room I. "Problems of Labor Organization"; leader, Oliver Carlson, labor journalist and organizer, Conference room III; leader for Sunday, John Kennedy. "Labor Disputes and Arbitration"; leader, Dr. Towne Nylander, director Regional Labor Board; leader for Sunday, George Kidwell, San Francisco. Conference room II. 7:30 p. m.,, General Session — Auditorium. Two dramatic sketches written and presented by students of the Western Summer School for Workers. Address, "Labor and the Law," Dr. Max Radin, University of California.

Sunday, July 28—10-12, round tables (as above).

The registration fee will be 25 cents. This will cover all sessions. Meals will be served in the dining room and cafeteria of International House. For further information call Miss Weisberg, Berkeley 9385.

BRIDGES VICTIMIZED BY ROBBERS

Local newspapers of Monday last reported that Harry Bridges, president of the Longshoremen's Union, was robbed on Sunday night. He had put his car in the garage at his home on Pine street, had turned out the lights and was about to go upstairs when he felt a gun muzzle in his ribs and heard a man say: "Now, don't get excited, Harry. Just come through with whatever dough you have on you." He was said to have been relieved of $80. Two men were reported to have been involved in the robbery.

WANT A "LIVING WAGE"

Hospital Employees No. 19816 will sponsor a charter amendment to be voted on at the general election on November 5. This proposed charter amendment, if adopted by the electorate, will provide for a "living wage" for the so-called institutional help employed in the city hospitals and institutions.



GREYHOUND RACING
Nightly Except Sunday
First Post-Time 8:15
Free Parking
Heated Grandstand
Admission — 10c for Charity
No Unaccompanied Children Admitted.

S. F. Labor Council

Labor Council meets every Friday at 8 p. m. at Labor Temple, Sixteenth and Capp streets. Secretary's office and headquarters, Room 205, Labor Temple. The Executive and Arbitration Committees meet every Monday at 7:30 p. m. Label Section meets first and third Wednesdays at 8 p. m Headquarters phone, MArket 0056.

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Friday Evening, July 19, 1935

Called to order at 8:15 p. m. by Vice-President A. L. Noriega.

Roll Call of Officers—President Vandeleur excused.

Minutes of Previous Meeting—Approved as printed in Labor Clarion.

Credentials—Bartenders No. 41, H. W. Vaught vice Van Parker, resigned; Ferryboatmen, C. W. Deal vice Philip Bradshaw, and M. L. Sparks, Jr. and Clyde Deal, Jr.; Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40, Warren H. Stoffel vice George M. Fouratt; Musicians No. 6, Phil Sapiro vice Elmer Slissman, Eddie B. Love vice Jerry J. Richard; Painters No. 1158, A. Peterson vice Jerome Lewis, resigned; Stove Mounters No. 62, Joseph Nobrigie. Delegates seated.

Communications—Filed—Minutes of San Francisco Building Trades Council. Mother Lode Miners' Union No. 48 of Jackson, acknowledging receipt of weekly donations, and expressing thanks for continued support.

Referred to Executive Committee—Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304, requesting citations issue to J. Z. Azevedo, milk producer, and Del Monte Creamery, milk distributors, to answer complaint. Firemen and Oilers, complaint against Operating Engineers No. 64 for infringement of jurisdiction. Letters transmitting donations to Jackson Miners from Cooks No. 44, Ferryboatmen, Milk Wagon Drivers, Waiters No. 30, Window Cleaners No. 44, Ice Drivers, Laundry Workers No. 36. From Bakery Wagon Drivers, stating that in addition to cash donation of $50 to Jackson Miners, the union has shipped to them $1360 worth of bread at wholesale rates up to date.

Communication from Boilermakers No. 6, requesting the Council to indorse legislation to establish retirement system for railroad employees pending in Congress, to wit, S. 3150, S. 3151, and companion bills in the House, H. R. 8651 and 8652. Request complied with.

Invitation from San Francisco Rapid Transit Advisory Committee to send a speaker to the Council's meeting to explain pending plans for city rapid transit system was on motion accepted.

Statement of expenses of legislative headquarters at Sacramento was presented by the California State Federation of Labor, and on motion Council's share of the expense, or the sum of $117.29, was ordered paid.

Report of Executive Committee—Filling Station Employees' complaint against McKale's, Inc., laid over for one week to enable parties in interest to be all represented. Wage scales and agreements of Garage Employees No. 665 and Window Cleaners No. 44 were both indorsed, with the usual conditions and admonitions to return to the Council for further advice and assistance. Application of Steam Shovel and Dredgemen for assistance in obtaining re-employment of 164 members laid off by the State Harbor Commission was discussed, and officers of Council directed to request Governor Frank F. Merriam to call a conference of all parties in interest either at San Francisco or Sacramento, the former preferred, to which to invite the lieutenant-governor, the director of finance and a representative of the State Civil Service Commission. In the matter of Tom Mooney mass meeting, to be held in the Civic Auditorium, Sunday, July 28, and request that Council be represented by a speaker, committee recommended to file the request on the ground of past actions of the Mooney Molders' Defense Committee in publicity directed against membership of the Council, and on the ground that the Tom Mooney case is being handled by able and trustworthy counsel, and is not to be advanced by the publicity of the kind promoted by the defense committee. The Council has times without number reiterated its belief in the innocence of Thomas J. Mooney of the crime for which he is suffering life imprisonment, and is co-operating and has always co-operated in seeking to secure his vindication at the hands of the judiciary. (This part of the report caused considerable debate, and was concurred in by a vote of 150 to 45). The representatives of local unions of Retail Clerks came before the committee and offered their objections to the Fair Play League, and committee assured the delegates that the committee to investigate the said organization will appreciate all co-operation possible in securing substantial and adequate information concerning the principles, activities and purposes of said organization. Report concurred in.

Reports of Unions—Pharmacists are making protest and presented card enumerating drug stores that employ members of the union. Molders will refuse to undergo physical examination to obtain employment, and report that private insurance companies are taking the stand of refusing to write insurance against silicosis cases unless employees will take physical examination. Laundry Drivers are prosecuting boycott against Sunset Towel Company and ask union people to send laundry to union laundries. Pastemakers are making splendid progress in their boycott against West Coast Macaroni Company products. Ferryboatmen have a fight on hand to protect their jurisdiction; read an agreement entered into between the organization and the I. L. A. regarding subject of jurisdiction which is not being observed; Delegate C. W. Deal related the personal attack on him at his home for his activity in behalf of his organization. Sailors reported the Shepard Line has violated their agreement in signing a crew on the east coast. Cloakmakers have reached an agreement with their employers. Longshoremen refuse to work ships loaded by non-union men; their members average $36 a week under the present improved conditions; are indirectly involved in the strike of the Bargemen on inland bays and rivers; gave some reports on the recent convention of the international organization at New York and objected to reports in Labor Clarion.

Nominations for Delegates to Convention of California State Federation of Labor were opened. Two delegates are to be elected and the following nominations were made: Marguerite Finkenbinder, George Ward, William H. Urmy and Jack Shelley. Nominations will be closed next meeting of the Council.

New Business—Moved that article appearing in Labor Clarion on Longshoremen's Convention be retracted; amendment that matter be referred to board of directors of the Labor Clarion; amendment carried.

Receipts, $557; **expenditures,** $355.47.

Adjourned at 10:30 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Note.—The Labor Day Committee meets now every Saturday evening in the San Francisco Labor Temple, and the minutes of each meeting are submitted and read at each meeting of the Labor Council and the Building Trades Council, and likewise published in the official labor papers of the two Councils. J. A. O'C.

Note.—Members of organized labor are requested to demand the union label, card and button when making purchases or hiring labor or services and to patronize the Municipal Railway whenever possible. J. A. O'C.

WE DON'T PATRONIZE LIST

The concerns listed below are on the "We Don't Patronize List" of the San Francisco Labor Council. Members of Labor Unions and sympathizers are requested to cut this out and post it.

Baker, Hamilton & Pacific Company.
California Building Maintenance Co., 20 Ninth.
Clinton Cafeterias.
Co-Op Manufacturing Company.
Curtis Publishing Co., publishers of "Saturday Evening Post," "Ladies' Home Journal," "Country Gentleman."
Dornbecker Furniture Manufacturing Company, Portland, Oregon.
Drake Cleaners, 249 O'Farrell and 727 Van Ness.
Foster's Lunches and Bakeries.
Goldberg, Bowen & Co., grocers, 242 Sutter.
Goldstone Bros., manufacturers overalls and workingmen's clothing.
Independent Cleaning and Dyeing Works, 245 Van Ness So.
J. C. Hunken's Grocery Stores.
John G. Ils Co., Ranges, 2902 Nineteenth.
Kroehler Furniture Manufacturing Company.
Marquard's Coffee Shop and Catering Company.
Petri Wine Company, Battery and Vallejo.
George W. Robinson Company, 389 Clementina.
San Francisco Biscuit Co. (located in Seattle.)
Sunset Towel Supply Co., 55 New Montgomery.
S. H. Kress Company Stores.
Standard Oil Company.
Van Emon, B. C., Elevators, Inc., 224 Fremont.
West Coast Macaroni Company.
Woolworth's Stores.
All Non-Union independent taxicabs.
Barber shops that do not display the shop card of the Journeymen Barbers' Union are unfair

RELIABILITY

YOU MAKE NO MISTAKE WHEN YOU PLACE YOUR PRINTING ORDERS WITH A FIRM THAT HAS LIVED UP TO A GOOD REPUTATION FOR HONEST VALUES FOR HALF A CENTURY.

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YOU CAN HELP

Keep Local Workers Employed

Insist on these brands!

CANT BUST'EM

BOSS OF THE ROAD

SAN FRANCISCO'S BIG VALUES IN UNION MADE WORK CLOTHES

Auto Mechanics Deny Connection With Reds

The following communication, on the stationery and under the seal of Automobile Mechanics No. 1305, International Association of Machinists, has been received by the Labor Clarion. It is dated July 18:

"Editor Labor Clarion:

"The enclosed copy is self-explanatory, and our membership would appreciate its publication in the Labor Clarion, so that everyone concerned in the labor movement in San Francisco will know that Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305 is in no way connected with the Communist party, nor do we intend to foster it in the future.

"Our organization is conducting a very successful organizing campaign, so we are in no position to have our name used by any group that is working contrary to the aims of the American Federation of Labor. We have had a hard, uphill fight, and any such false information would have a tendency to destroy what we have accomplished. The automobile industry here in San Francisco has been the eyesore of the city for a great many years, and it was the most disorganized of any branch of industry, but at the present time we are nearing our goal, 100 per cent organization. We also wish to thank those organizations that have given us their hearty co-operation, and trust that some day we will be able to repay their many favors.

"We trust that you will publish both this letter and the enclosed copy in the Labor Clarion.

"Thanking you in advance for your kind co-operation, we beg to remain, Fraternally,

"Automobile Mechanics' Union No. 1305.
"ERNEST H. ELLERMEYER,
"Recording Secretary."

The enclosure is as follows, and likewise bears the seal of the union:

"San Francisco, Calif., July 16, 1935.

"United Labor Campaign, Mr. Ben Legere, Secretary, 68 Haight Street, San Francisco, Calif.

"Dear Sir: Relative to your communication, that was received by our organization, to participate in the activities in the coming municipal campaign, I beg to state that our organization strenuously objects to having our name linked with the Communist party. We also do not approve of your using our business agent's name, George C. Castleman, in connection with this campaign without his permission.

"This communication is sent to you at the request of the membership and we trust that in the future you will comply with our wish in this matter. Fraternally yours,

"ERNEST H. ELLERMEYER,
"Recording Secretary."

Make it your business to buy union-made products and your merchants will make it their business to sell them.

Phone EXbrook 5696 OPEN ALL NIGHT
100 PER CENT UNION
CRANE COFFEE SHOP
AND DINING ROOM
All Cooking Personally Supervised by MRS. ROSE
237 POWELL STREET Bet. Geary & O'Farrell

Earl "Baldie" Harr Sam Barnblatt
NEW TIRES ON CREDIT
Nothing Down—Six Months to Pay
MODERN TIRE CO.
FACTORY REMOLDS - REBUILTS
USED TIRES REGROOVING
PRospect 9567 622 Golden Gate Avenue
On Cal. Penn. Service Station Lot

CITIES' SHARE OF GASOLINE TAX

With the signing of the Knowland bill by Governor Merriam, the municipalities of the state are guaranteed an additional one-quarter cent share of the gasoline tax fund. This, with present allocations, will give San Francisco a total of approximately $1,660,272 annually of gasoline tax money, an increase of about $428,215, according to figures issued by the California State Automobile Association. As a county San Francisco received $803,842 during the past fiscal year from a one-cent share of the gasoline tax, in addition to the existing one-quarter cent allocation to cities, which has amounted to about $428,215.

WORK FOR MORE THAN A MILLION

The Works Progress Administration estimates that 1,127,000 persons will be set to work soon by the $1,500,000 already allotted by President Roosevelt for work relief. The average cost per person for labor and materials on the 628 projects already authorized will be $1331 for a year.

This leaves $1,950,000,000 available to provide jobs for the 2,373,000 persons who remain to be put to work to reach the goal of 3,500,000 taken off relief and given jobs.

BOULDER DAM STRIKE

All work on the Boulder Dam project came to a halt on Saturday last as truck and transport drivers joined the strike of carpenters and steel workers for restoration of the seven-and-a-half-hour work day.

HOURS OF LABOR ON RELIEF WORK

Harry L. Hopkins, Works Progress Administrator, issued an order fixing a maximum eight-hour work day and a 140-hour work month for the "light construction" part of the $4,000,000,000 work relief program.

Molders Win Strike

After a strike lasting four days, instituted by Molders' Union No. 164 against the Vulcan foundry, in the East Bay district, an agreement was reached this week. The men returned to work on July 23 and the scale of the union will be complied with.

One hundred and twenty-five men were involved in the strike, which was called to enforce the 50 cents an hour provision for unskilled workers who are members of the union. Negotiations which have been under way with employers of the foundries of the Bay district since last March resulted in all foundries meeting the wage scale except the Vulcan. The agreement reached this week marks the almost complete unionization of the industry in the Bay district over which Local Union No. 164 has jurisdiction.

Frank Brown, business manager of the union, was in charge of the strike.

Market St. Railway Given Added Rights

An ordinance granting to the Market Street Railway an altered route for its trackless trolleys was passed by the Board of Supervisors on Monday last over the strenuous objections of Edward D. Vandeleur, president of the San Francisco Labor Council.

The matter of one-man operation of the busses was eliminated from the two-hour discussion by the adoption of a motion to postpone until the Federal Court decides the fate of the existing two-man street car ordinance. An amendment by Supervisor Havenner reserving the right of the board to later require both a motorman and a conductor on each bus was adopted.

Vandeleur warned the board that labor would resent the passage of the ordinance, which he said amounted to giving the street car company a new franchise. "The time is past for giving away valuable rights to a street car company," he declared, and he explained his indifference to the one-man operation issue by stating that such a requirement "would not mean a thing to the Market Street Railway."

S. W. Douglas, secretary of the Market Street carmen's union, spoke in favor of the ordinance because it will lengthen the present car route and require new trolley construction.

The right to operate buses on the line, running from Third and Harrison streets to Golden Gate Park at Stanyan street, was granted last year. The present ordinance is merely a change of routing.

COMMUNITY CHEST PLANS

Anticipating an early fall appeal, Community Chest plans are being pushed ahead by Charles R. Blyth, campaign committee chairman, who last week announced a list of men and women who will assist him in the task of raising money for San Francisco's privately supported welfare services. "It is San Francisco's job to finance adequately the private welfare services in the community. The government does not and should not enter into this picture," Blyth said.

DEATHS IN UNION RANKS

Members of local unions who passed away during the last week were as follows: Harold B. Wood, member of Local No. 171, International Operating Engineers; Terence Frank Evans, Typographical Union No. 21; Robert A. Evans, Machinists' Union No. 68; Ole M. Nelson, Coopers' Union No. 65.

The union label is the harbinger of better times! Spring that on your merchant!

STARTS MONDAY
HALE'S *Annual August*
HOME FURNISHINGS
Sale
A great Storewide sale of things for the home! Almost every department presents a host of amazing values . . . from pots and pans to the finest and most luxurious living room set!
Market at Fifth HALE BROS. SUtter 8000

Labor Day Committee

Synopsis of Minutes of Meeting Held Saturday Evening, July 20, 1935.

The General Labor Day Committee met in the Auditorium of the San Francisco Labor Temple at 8:15 p. m. Called to order by Thomas Meagher, vice-chairman. Roll call of officers: Chairman Vandeleur excused. Minutes of previous meeting were read and approved, with the correction that the organization reported as sending delegates for Painters No. 718 is known by the name of United Glass Workers No. 718.

Credentials—The following organizations sent in names of delegates selected by the respective unions: Blacksmiths, Drop Forgers and Helpers No. 168, Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377, American Federation of Government Employees, Pile Drivers, Carpenters No. 34, Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America.

Communications—Bay District Joint Auxiliary of Bakery and Confectionery Workers has voted unanimously to parade, and thanks Brother William Urmy for his address to the members of the organization at meeting held July 16. Brotherhood of Railway Carmen of America will parade with Railroad Machinists, as last year.

Reports of Committees—Float Committee submitted report in writing. A committee of the Plumbers consulted with them as to a float for the parade and will seek to interest the Master Plumbers' Association to have a float. George Ward of Theatrical Stage Employees stated to committee that the union is planning to be represented by an artistic float. Requests other unions to submit their plans for floats without delay, as time is short and they are required to have their floats secure committee's approval to be entitled to appear in the parade; a signed permit to do so must be exhibited by the person in charge of each float. It was further reported on behalf of the committee that plans are being prepared for a special float emblematic of the various crafts, the cost of which will be defrayed by the General Labor Day Committee and designed by George Ward.

Music Committee reported that additional bands have been engaged, and also asked that Musicians' Union be informed without delay as to the name of the leader for each band.

Other committees reported progress.

Reports of Unions—Ornamental Iron Workers will have 400 members in uniform in the line of march, with a float, and will levy a fine on absent members. The Junior Union of Boys described their uniform, and the Junior Union of Girls is drilling under a competent drill master. Bill Posters and Billers will be represented both in the San Francisco and Oakland Labor Day parades. Bookbinders voted 125 in favor and 139 against taking part in the parade; they might have another try-out and win over the majority. Fur Workers will parade. Plasterers No. 66 were reported having turned down the motion to parade, and will be visited by a committee. Musicians will furnish 100 men in the band to head the San Francisco parade and fifty men to head the Oakland parade. So far about 300 men have been signed up by Musicians' Union. Auto Mechanics have adopted a plan to charge 50 cents per man which will be forfeited on member failing to march. Brotherhood of Teamsters No. 85 and others will be out in force with two bands, galloping geese and exemplification of vehicles from olden times up to the present.

Good and Welfare—Suggestions were made that the line of march along Market street be decorated, and officers were reporting that the matter will be laid before the city authorities to make the arrangements for that purpose. Suggestions were also made that unions during the afternoon between the parade and the literary exercises in the Civic Auditorium make arrangements to entertain visiting trade unionists.

Committee adjourned at 9 p. m.

Fraternally submitted.

JOHN A. O'CONNELL, Secretary.

Patronize the Stores Which Display This Emblem

SAN FRANCISCO FAIR PLAY LEAGUE

They have pledged themselves to maintain

Good Wages
Fair Trade Practices
Short Hours

ALL STORES ARE INVITED

to join the Fair Play League and make unanimous this movement for the general welfare of San Francisco.

Headquarters:
451 California Street
Telephone: GArfield 5387

Directory of Unions Affiliated With San Francisco Labor Council

(Please notify Labor Clarion of any change)

Alaska Fishermen—Meets Fridays during February, March, April and October, 49 Clay.

Amalgamated Sheet Metal Workers No. 104—Meets Fridays, 224 Guerrero.

Asphalt Workers No. 84—John J. O'Connor, 756 Ninth Ave.

Auto Mechanics No. 1305—Meets Wednesdays, 8 p. m., 108 Valencia.

Auto Painters No. 1073—200 Guerrero.

Bakers No. 24—Meets 1st and 3rd Saturdays, Labor Temple.

Bakery Wagon Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Saturdays, 112 Valencia.

Barbers No. 148—Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Bartenders No. 41—285 Ellis.

Bill Posters and Billers No. 44—1886 Mission.

Blacksmiths and Helpers—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Boilermakers No. 6—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Bookbinders—Office, Room 804, 693 Mission. Meets 3rd Friday, Labor Temple.

Bottlers No. 293—Meets 2nd Thursday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Drivers—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Brewery Workmen No. 7—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Bridge and Structural Iron Workers No. 377—200 Guerrero.

Butchers No. 115—Meets Wednesdays at Labor Temple.

Butchers No. 509—Mike Guerra, 1479 Shafter Ave.

Carpenters No. 483—Meets Mondays, 112 Valencia.

Cemetery Workers—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Chauffeurs—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays at 112 Valencia.

Cleaners and Dyers' Union No. 17960—963 Mission, Room 611.

Cooks No. 44—Meets 1st Thursday, 2:30 p. m.; 3rd Thursday at 8:30 p. m., 111 Jones.

Coopers No. 65—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Cracker Bakers No. 125—Meets 3rd Monday, Labor Temple.

Cracker Packers' Auxiliary—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, Labor Temple. Mabel Sutton, 2602 Sacramento.

Dairy and Creamery Employees No. 304—Labor Temple. Meets 3rd Thursday.

Distillery Workers' Union No. 19930—Herbert Lee, Sec., 4 Gold st.

Dredgemen 45-C—268 Market.

Dressmakers No. 101—149 Mason.

Elevator Constructors No. 8—Meets 1st and 3rd Fridays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 151—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, 112 Valencia.

Electrical Workers No. 6—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Electrical Workers No. 537, Cable Splicers.

Federation of Teachers No. 61—Parlor C, Whitcomb Hotel.

Ferryboatmen's Union of the Pacific—Ferry Bldg.

Filling Station Employees No. 19570—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Firemen and Oilers, Local No. 86—Meets 1st Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Fur Workers, Local No. 79—767 Market.

Garage Employees—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Garment Cutters No. 45—Meets 4th Fridays, Labor Temple.

Garment Workers No. 131—Meets 1st Thursday at 5:15 p. m.; 3rd Thursday, 8 p. m., Labor Temple.

Gas Appliance and Stove Fitters—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Government Employees No. 51—S. C. Stillwell, 611 State Building.

Grocery Clerks—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Hatters No. 23—Sec., Jonas Grace, 178 Flood Avenue.

Hoisting Engineers No. 59—Meets Mondays, at 200 Guerrero.

Hospital and Institutional Workers' Union No. 19816—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays, Labor Temple.

Ice Drivers—Sec.. V. Hummel. 3532 Anza. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Janitors No. 9—Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays. Labor Templ

Jewelry Workers No. 36—R. Parino, secretary. Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays.

Ladies' Garment Workers No. 8—149 Mason.

Laundry Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Laundry Workers No. 26—Meets 1st and 3nd Mondays. Labor Temple.

Letter Carriers—Sec., Thomas P. Tierney, 635a Castro. Meets 1st Saturday, 414 Mason.

Lithographers No. 17—732 Harrison.

Longshoremen No. 38-79—27 Clay. Meets 1st and 3rd Mondays.

Machinists No. 68—Meet Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Mailers No. 18—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple. Sec., A. F. O'Neil, 739 20th Ave.

Marine Cooks & Stewards—86 Commercial.

Marine Firemen, Oilers & Water Tenders—59 Clay.

Material Teamsters No. 216—Meets Wednesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 40—Geo. M. Fouratt, Room 21, Ferry Building.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 89—Bulkhead No. 7.

Masters, Mates and Pilots No. 90—Ferry Building.

Milk Wagon Drivers—Meets Wednesdays, Labor Temple.

Miscellaneous Employees No. 110—Meets 2nd and 4th Wednesdays, 491 Jessie.

Molders No. 164—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Motion Picture Projectionists—Meets 1st Thursday, 230 Jones.

Musicians No. 6—Meets 2nd Thursday; Executive Board. Tuesday, 230 Jones.

Office Employees—Meets third Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Operating Engineers No. 64—200 Guerrero.

Ornamental Iron Workers—200 Guerrero.

Painters No. 19—Meets Mondays, 200 Guerrero.

Pastemakers No. 10567—John F. Bertucci, secretary, 2572 Bryant. Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Patternmakers—Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Pharmacists' Union, No. 838—273 Golden Gate Ave.

Photo Engravers—Meets 1st Friday, 150 Golden Gate Avenue.

Plumbers No. 442—200 Guerrero.

Post Office Clerks—Meets 4th Thursday, Labor Temple.

Printing Pressmen—Office, 630 Sacramento. Meets 2nd Monday, Labor Temple.

Professional Embalmers—Geo. Monahan, Sec., 1123 Sutter.

Refinery Workers' Union No. 50—Harry Cook, 376 4th Ave.

Retail Cleaners and Dyers 18182—Meets 3rd Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Retail Delivery Drivers—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Retail Shoe and Textile Salesmen No. 410—Meets 2nd and 4th Tuesdays, 273 Golden Gate Avenue.

Sailors' Union of the Pacific—Meets Mondays, 59 Clay.

Sailmakers—Sec., Horace Kelly, 2558 29th Avenue. Meets 1st Thursday, Labor Temple.

Sausagemakers—Meet at 3053 Sixteenth, Thursdays.

Sign and Pictorial Painters—200 Guerrero.

Ship Clerks' Association—Pier 3, Embarcadero.

Steam Shovel Men No. 45—Meets 1st Saturday, 268 Market.

Stereotypers and Electrotypers—Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Stove Mounters No. 61—M. Hoffman, Sec., Newark, Calif.

Stove Mounters No. 62—J. E. Thomas, 75 South Hill Boulevard.

Street Carmen, Division 518—Meets 2nd and 4th Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Street Carmen, Division 1004—Office Marshall Building. Meets 112 Valencia.

Tailors No. 80—Office, Room 411, 163 Sutter.

Teamsters No. 85—Meets Thursdays, 536 Bryant.

Technical Engineers No. 11—John Coghlan, 70 Lennox Way. Meets 1st Wednesday, Labor Temple.

Theatrical Stage Employees—Meets 1st and 3rd Tuesdays, 230 Jones.

Trackmen—Meets 4th Tuesday, Labor Temple.

Typographical No. 21—Office, 16 First. Meets 3rd Sunday, Labor Temple.

Union Label Section—Meets 1st and 3rd Wednesdays, Labor Temple. MArket 7560.

United Laborers No. 1—Meets Tuesdays, 200 Guerrero.

Upholsterers No. 28—Meets 2nd and 4th Mondays. Labor Temple.

Vulcanizers and Tire Changers—R. T. Bennett, 281 Cumberland. Meets 1st and 3rd Thursdays, Labor Temple.

Waiters No. 30—Meets every Wednesday at 3 p. m.

Waitresses No. 48—Meets second Wednesday at 8:30 p. m.; fourth Wednesday at 3 p. m. 966 Market.

Warehousemen—Meets Tuesdays, Labor Temple.

Water Workers—Meets 3rd Monday. Labor Temple.

Web Pressmen—Meets 4th Sunday, Labor Temple.

Window Cleaners No. 44—1075 Mission.